NIHILISTS. THE

A Sketch of the Great Russian Social Conspiracy.

WIDESPREAD AND DEEP-ROOTED.

Levellers of Privilege and Sharers of Property.

LA COMMUNE A LA MUSCOVITE.

The papers lately published a despatch to the ondon Daily Telegraph from Cracow stating that the various centres of education. These disturb party, which is largely made up of er educated portion of the Russian nation and in giving infinite trouble and anxiety to the Czir. ord "Nihil" means "pothing," and the idea f chaos—to commence de novo and fashion out the nethods of life in such a way as to avoid all responsiof government. The principles of the society are aboution in its most radical sense—aboution of all the barriers that the experience of over a thousand years have been found necessary to keep society exists, however much there may be of wrong The word Nihilist might be most fitly translated as annihilating a feeling disposed to wreck all the constituted formulas of Christian sogiety. any secret society of modern times. During the last reater part of Russia on the west side of the Ural ange and is, like the religious societies commonly denons, not known to the outer world by the tiated. The designation applied to its members by M. Turguenief in the novel of "Fathers and Sons," the declaration of its principles which was produced generally adopted, however, in the absence of better authenticated information, and the name is now that of the Nihitists. It was known nearly thirty years ago to those who are in the way of learning the direction of the under ocialism, without the distinctive formulas of any of the schools of societary science had begun to be disseminated among the masses of the Russian population not yet emancipated from seridom but just be-

The society known as the Nibilists has been in existence several years. It originated in the spring of 1889 with a gentleman named Netchaief who nad adopted the views of social organization which have found expression in the works of Proudhon and the Constant, and found able and earnest fellow workers in their dissemination in Dolgoff, Orioff and I. Katscheff, all young men and members of the most educated section of Muscovite society. The right of association and the freedom of the press affords in that country the only means by which novel principles, whether political, religious or al, can be promulgated, and Notchaief proceeded, therefore, to devise a secret system of propagandism, Petrolsky University. The society obtained numerous affiliations among all classes of the people, and spreed its ramifications from Moscow to all he towns of the southern provinces, addresses from "the United" to "the isolated" were widely circustudents of the colleges, the soldiers of the garrisons. districts. Wherever five members were initiated a circle was formed and a certain humber of such groups formed a section. The direction of the society was vested in a commitding, it is said, even to the infliction of the capital penalty. The whole of the society's proceedings were conducted with the most profound secrecy. cipher. Each circle was isolated, a each member knew only the Nihinsts composing the respondence numbers were substituted for names, and the members of the committee were known only 10 each other. There came to be a division of opinion among the leaders when the organization had taken root as to the means by which the end they had in view should be brought about 10 right and it will be sufficiently be sufficiently of the gradual propagation of their lides among the people, while Netchael perferred the shorter cut of revolution by physical force. The latter won over his conductors to the adoption of his views, but before the plot was ripe for execution some of the pecunarities of personal appearance affected by the intuited, such as short har and short, rough containing them. Dolgoff, who held a position in the society second only to that of Netchaled, was arrested with Prince Cherkesoft, who had supplied the funds for the agitation, and the son of a military man named Rippeno. Other arrests were made among the stucents of the Petroisky University, and a special commission was opened at Moscow for the trail of the accused. All the prisoners were convicted, but as no acts of treason could be proved against them sectences were passed that were considered forment, Prince Cherkesoft being deprived of his civil rights and his privileges as a member of the nouthly, and banished to Siberia for five years, while the rest were concemned to various periods of imprisonment ranging from three weeks to eighteen wonths. respondence numbers were substituted for names,

bis privileges as a member of the boolity, and banished to Siberia for five years, while the rest were
concenned to various periods of imprisonment
ranging from three weeks to eighteen months.

WHAT CHILLED THE MONESSY.

This investigation and its results caused a temporary fast in the Ninnist agitation, but it was soon resumed, and the movement spread by degrees to the
shores of the Battic. White affiliating to the society
those whom they found prepared to accept its princi, less its directors sowed broadcast among
the working classes small publications of a
hind specially adapted to their understanding and interary acquirements, and thus prepared
the ground for further progress. These publications
were not political and metaphysical disquisitions,
such as would be addressed to the same chases in
Sugland, France or Germany, but stories of social
and political wrong and injustice, which were imported in large numbers and bearing the announcement, "Allowed by the censorship," were for a long
time sould openly without attracting the attention of
the authorities. ROW THE SOCIETY MADE ITSELF KNOWN.

time soid openly without attracting the authorities.

Row THR SOCIETY MADE ITERLY KNOWN.

The most popular of these productions, which were printed at Geneva, relates the troubies of four brothers, who have fived from infancy in the midst of a forest in ignorance of the world beyond its oorders. One day they climb a him and see viliages and cultivated fields, and conceiving the idea that they would be shapper in the society of their fellow men than in isolation and solitude, they leave the forest to explore the unknown world beyond. Every peasant whom they nest warns them that they will had only poverty and trouble, but they go on and pursue the quest of social happiness until they are arrested as troublesome fellows and sent off to Siberia, Throughout the story there are constant attacks on the existing order of things in Russia, the object being to show that the poor are oppressed by the rich, deceived by the priests and pundered by the tax gatherers. Abottor is an edaptation of the "finistore of an Parpan," of Marst and Robespierre, denunciations of the rend and glowing pictures of the moral and material amolitorations which would result from a sweeping revolution, social and political. For readers more educated the Mithids propaganda provided well written surfactions of the reveilion of Pougachest and the conspiracy of the United Slavonians. For those of all classes who are vocally inclined there is a sollection of songs of a revocitionary and communistic tendency. On the 4th of April, 1560, Viadmir Karskosov, a former Moscow attuent, discharged his pistel at the Car as he was strolling in the summer garden, and it was soon proved that this man was no Pole and no aristocras, but a socialist Rossian democrat and a Nithilist in sentiment. Since the year 1503 inere nave not been in Russia many of the autherents of the pare socialist principles imported from France, whe had been presented to consume the wint the communism in Poisson and Cambination only let the complete win the context against Poiss and Cathoni

herone and of oeginning this great work by the murder of the Cast.

Whitists who contemplated these
things and the national democratic party there lay a
deep quif, yet atill there were not wanting points of
contact, and that the harder against the nebies and
against personal property had been increased by the
democrats is not deutied. This circumstance was
sufficient to approunce the conservative Countthe Governor General of Livonia, Estimona
riburator, a decited opponent of Miligium,
the Governor General of Livonia, Estimona
and Curfand was appointed director general of the
secret police a few days after the attempt on the life
of the Uzar, and the direction of the investigation
with regard to Karaksenov and his cullesquare and decited
enemy to Poland, and indeed, the first Russianizor
of Lithuania, but who, as an old soldingenemy to Poland, and indeed, the first Russianizor
of Lithuania, but who, as an old soldinghard against his former party. Though
the had made use oil his socialist bureaucrats during
the period of his Vilas produced
the diversal and an aristocrat, was filled with desaily
hatred against his former party.

Though the were produced to the school of Nicolas, and
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and the journals had been forbidden to give their publication.

UNEXFORM TO THE POLICE.

The extension of the Nights prepaganda to St. Petersburg was unknown to the police when the Moscow commission began its labors, though a letter from the former caty, written at that time, stated that "snortly alter General Potapof succeeded Count Schouwloff in the direction of the secret police there was a considerable sur among the Nightists of the capital, which caused a gentleman here, who is sequented with many of them, to remark that he should not be surprised to hear of strange events believe long. Soon alterward we heard of the arrests in the South. Here, however, the Nightsta seemed to be as much surprised as anybody clee, and though many of their houses have been searched by the police no arrests have been made. There is, indeed, a strong and very general disposition here to poon-poon the affair, some expressing the opinion that the arrests were could a desire of General Potation of the south of the process and

of their houses have been searched by the police no arrests have been made. There is, indeed, a strong and very general cisposition here to poot-poot the alfar, some expressing the opinion that the arrests were due to a desire of General Potapoli to show how clean a new broom can aweep, and others that the secret police have got up the alleged conspiracy with a view to the return to power of Count Schouvaloff. Though whatever movement, if any at all, was nesigned by the Nibilists, it was prevented by the number of arrests which had been made and the adudent visiance and activity of the police. The propaganda went on as be ore, and arrangements were made for printing a journal in London—the Pperedand its secret introduction and circulation in Russia. The Nibilists of St. Petersburg, emboldened by impunity, worsed with increased activity. Two students of the university, youths of thereby, both sons of priests, named Diakof and Striakof, made themselves acquainted, under assumed names, with several of the workmen engaged in a factory, and visited them frequenty at their lodging, where they read and commented upon the story of the foot brothers, the stapped the scory of the stapped the scory of the foot brothers, the stapped the scory of the scory of the foot brothers, the stapped the scory of the scory

to deprivation of civil rights and hard labor in a Siberian fortress, the former for ten, the latter for six years.

The two pensants were condemned to the like pensity for nine years. The third pensant had contrived to ende the vigilance of the poince. The two soldiers who protested that they were incorant of the character of the books lost all their auvantages of service and were sentenced to impresonment for nine and tweite months respectively. The results of the prosecution of the 780 persons indicted upon the report of the Moscow Commission are not yet known entirely, not whatever they may be they must be less furportant than the fact that the Ninlinst agitation is still going on, and that the journation the movement continues to be issued from Lordon, and that the government can suggest no remedy for the cvil apart from the terrors of the law, more efficient and a larger amount of religious and moral teaching, and more careful supervision of the young. In October, 1877, evidence was given and proved against twenty members of the Ninlint Society. The remaining rightly were liberated on bail. The prisoners included both men and wimen, and they readed in different portions of the Kinjira. A great many witnesses were examined, and the leading counsels of Moscow and St. Petersourg were appointed for the defence. The government, of course, trumpned, but the Ninlint movement is not extinguished and is as init and vigorous to-day as it ever was.

ENGLAND AND PRIVATEERING.

PLAIN FACTS BEGARDING THE VEXED QUES-TION -TRUTH AND FICTION.

[From the London Truth.]

A good deal of vague correspondence has been going on in the Times to prove and to disprove that, in the event of the Russian ports being blockaded by our fleets, British commerce will pursue the even cur-rent of its way across the ocean as though war did not exist. Most of the correspondents for and against this theory have evolved their facts in respect to international law from their moral con-sciousness. The subject is somewhat a technical one, and it is impossible to dogmatize upon it with-out having thoroughly studied it. A cobbler who has learned how to make shoes knows more about them than the greatest sage who has never cobbled. I spent years of my life professionally learning inter-national law, and this is why I know more about it than than the ingenious, but, no doubt, more intel-lectually gilled, correspondents of the Times, who mix up privateering with piracy, and fancy that the latter might be put down by the simple expedient of hangof hostility on the high seas without a commission from any government, or exercising them with a commission from two governments. Thus, if a privateer during the Crimean war had obtained letters of marque from France and England, and, after destroying a Russian vessel, had been taken by the Russians, the captain and the crew might have been hanged as pirates. Why this is I do not pretend to know, but of the fact, according to international law, there is

Under no circumstances can a vessel with a letter of marque from a belligerent become a pirate. It the or mirque from a belligerent become a pirate. If the vossel be captured its crew are prisoners of war. Were they otherwise treated this would simply lead to reprisals on prisoners taken from the belligerent that treats them in an exceptional manner. A belligerent may establish prize courts in neutral ports. The decision of these courts are binding. The effect of a condemnation, however, is merely this:-if a ship vessel of war or by a privateer makes no difference) and if it be retaken before condemned by a prize condemned, the original owner is divested of all property on it. Thus, supposing that an English vessel

court, it reverts to its original owner; but, if once condomned, the original owner is divested of all property on it. Thus, supposing that an English vessel was taken by a Russian privateer, brought into a port and condemned as a good prize, and the ship were then on its vovage from this port, to be taken by an English vessel, it would not revert to the owner, but become the property of the English Admiraity.

Once taken the ship is the absolute property of the captor. If he cannot bring it into a port to be condemned he may destroy it. But if he does so he roas the risk of it being shows that it does not really belong to a beligerent, in which case he would have to pay heavy damages to the State to whom it does belong. By the freaty of Paris certain countries, in the exercise of their sovereign rights, agreed hencelorward hot to have recourse, as a means of war, to "facourse," by which was meant that they would not issue letters of marque to shipowards, allowing them to make war on joint account with the issuers. It would be most anjust were any of them to withdraw the first time that they are at war from this engagement. But were Russia to withdraw there would be no remedy against her beyong a declaration of war, and war would alroady be existing. The remedy in any case, however, would be against the State, and not against the individuals acting under letters of marque granted by the State.

As to what constitutes contraband of war no two countries have ever agreed. Russia would, therefore, pretend to find an excusse for issuing letters of marque, by pleading that we were unfairly condemning as contraband of war what, by international law, is not contraband. But the radical error in the whole Times correspondence is to suppose that Russia comid not prey on our commerce, were she to maintain the Declaration of Paris in regard to privateers, and wore her ports to be hermetically sealed up. Nothing would be easier than to have what, practically, would be practeers, without violating the agreement to abolish "th

the former—that is to say, we should lose our carrying trade.

We must deleau our interests, it they are attacked, by fighting for them. But we must not through ignorance get to to a fools' paradise or lay the flatter-ing unction to our souls that we can go to war without feeling the effects of war. Our notion of maritime international law has always been to vary our views according to our particular linterests. During the Urimean war I was an attacné of our Legation at Washington. We were instructed to convey to the United States our views of international law. This we did, in a document of portentous length. The reply was pointed. Very slight attempt was made to contravert our theories or our arguments, but we were informed that the Attorney General of the United States regretted to perceive that our opinions were as insular as our geographical position. As a numble member of the Legation I was, or course, indignant at this sneer, but as a private individual I regarded it as thoroughly merited.

RUSSIANS CONSULTING AN AUTHORITY ON ENTERNATIONAL LAW-PROFESSOR BLUNT SCHLI'S OPINION-A CAPTAIN'S COMMISSION SUFFICIENT.

[From the Pall Mail Gazette, April 6.] One of the most terrible wars of modern times is carcely at an end when three members of the Society of Douds-described as "men of the hignest respect bility and earness workers in the cause of humanity"-have come forward with a proposition for settling by polite discussion all such disputes as that which lately involved Russia and Turkey in deadly strife, The gentlemen in question have not yet worked out the proviem for themselves, but they are willing to give as much as £50 for the best essay setting forth "the most practicable plan for promoting the speedy substitution of judicial for violent methods of settling international disputes." The essay need not be sent in before the end of the year 1878, by which time the miliennium, so often postponed, may really be on the point of beginning, and in the summer of 1879 the prize will be adjudicated. Englishmen are formally invited to compete, though if any Englishman has really discovered a practicable plan "for pro-moting the speedy substitution of judicial for violent

man has really discovered a practicable plan "for premoting the speedy substitution of judicial for violent methods of interpatitional disputes" it is to be hoped that no will not want so long as he proposes before revealing his scheme, but will at once seek to apply it in connection with the deliberations of the still possible conference.

PROFESSOR BLUNTSCRIL CONSULTED.

Meanwhite the Russians, among whom Quakerism does not and would not be allowed to exist, have been asking Professor Buntschil, the ceip forted writer ou international law, to colighted them as to the proper method of carrying on hostitities at sea, so as not to break any of the approved rules of maritime warfare, it is now some weeks since Count namerofiski, onlef of the "limperial Society, for the Professor Bientschil, at Hencelberg, to beg that he would ex, ound the slate of public law in Europe with regard to capture at sea in time of war. Count Kamerofiski thought the chances of war between England and Russia sufficiently great to make it worth his white, as president of the before mentioned association, to find out what would be likely to happen to Russian merchant vesses in case of their being encountered by the hostine cruisers of England. It seems strange that members of an institution founded for the express purpose of protecting Russian maritime commerce about have been ignorant of the fact that if a war proke out between Russia and England the trading vesses of both beingerents would, with their cargoes, be hable to capture. The Russian maritime commerce about have been ignorant of the fact that if a war proke out between Russia and England the trading vesses of both beingerents would, with their cargoes being the fact that if a war proke out between Russia and England the trading vesses of both beingerents would, with their cargoes while the assummary was given at the time and which has since been published at length, not only that merchant vesses with their cargoes would be lifed to the proposed to secure, and that the merchandis

trel of duly commissioned officers—this being a point about which even now some doubts are entertained. Professor Blaussenh is said to have been referred to in connection with this very matter at the outbreak of the Franco-German war, when he gave the same reply to the government of Prussia that he has since seus to the chief et the Imperial Russian Souley for the Protection of Maritime Commerce—that instruction and the same reply to the government of Prussia that he has since seus to the chief et the Imperial Russian Souley for the Protection of Maritime Commerce—that instruction of Maritime Commerce—that instruction of Maritime Commerce—that instruction of the Protection of the P

other vessel used for maxing war upon the senemy's commerce would be required to noid a commission from the Crown and would be responsible to a superior office.

PRECEDENTS FROM HISTORY.

It is known that went the war of 1870 broke out the Prussians so lar accepted Professor Bluntachi's tuens on the supject or privateering that they prepared to organize officers and men for service in crusiers, which were to do the work of privateers while acting directly under government authority. Yossein so manned would possess as much and intitle the character of privateers as those commercial steamers in the Black Sea which Russia at the beginning of the war with furky converted into war ships, and placed on the official int of the imperial navy. Seeking to establish a periect analogy between war at sea and war on had Professor Bluntsonia argues in his letter, as he had previously done in his well known work on international law, that private property at sea ought not to be liable to capture at all. In the ancient times," he says, "the ships of the conquerced were selzed and the crews carried into slavery. When slavery ceased the property alone of the vasquisned became the prey of the violer, and in naval warfare, but in haval warfare only, this principle is observed even to the present time." In war on land, he adds, the right of selzing private property has ocen "entirely given up;" and he is surprised that in these civilized days the right of selzing private property at sea smould not be equally acandone. No one, however, who has paid any attention to recent continental wars, including in particular to easimilate war at sea to war of land the would be destrable f

THE WAR IN CUBA.

The American Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, of this ity, pesterday addressed the following letter of encouragement and sympathy to the commander of the Cuban lorces, General Macco, who is a mulatto:-

AMERICAN-FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
REV. H. II. GAINET, D. D., PRESIDENT,
NO. 102 WEST HIRD STREET,
NO. NEW YORK April 224, 1878.
Slavery is a crime against humanity, and it is the ust,
nations and individuals to interiore for the lineration

Remember that the path to honor and to glory lies in front of you.

Howember the appeals of the half million of your endeaved leilow men, whose only opportunity in this life to teste the traits of freedom hang, upon your action, upon your action, and your attendantness to their cause, and, though dua, a may come to you and to your noble army in your struggle against oppression, yet it is to be preferred rather than to against oppression, yet it is to be preferred rather than to against oppression, yet it is to be preferred rather than to against oppression, yet it is to be preferred rather than to against oppression, yet it is no preferred rather than to against oppression of the interest of the preferred rather than to against opposite and the preferred and in hurope are watching you in almost breathers anysety, as possibly the very last one of all that mobile toward anysety, as possibly the very last one of all that mobile toward anysety as possibly the flag of freedom. Let us hear from you; let us how your wants. I remain, honored teneral, your hamble servant,

R. A. OUTTKON, Necretary,
In behalf of the American Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

GAS FOR THE CITY.

The following contracts were yesterday awarded by the Gas Commission, which consists of Mayor Ely, Comptroller Kelly and Commissioner Campbell, for turn:shing gas to the city from May 1, 1878, to April 30, 1879:--

To New York Gas Company, for all the lamps south of Grand street, at \$12 each; Manhattan Gas Com-pany, for all lamps between Grand and Thirty fourth pany, for all lamps between Grand and Thirty lourch streets, at \$12; Metropolitan Gas Company, for a portion of the lamps between Thirty-lourin and Seventy-ninth streets, at \$19 50; New York Mutual Gas Company, for a portion of the lamps between Tairty-lourin and Seventy-ninth streets at \$16 55; Harlem Gas Company, for the lamps between Yeventy-ninth street and Harlem River, excepting 500 lamps awarded to New York and New Jersey Gioue Gas Company, at \$21; Yonkers Gas Company to the Twenty-lourin ward, at \$33; New York and New Jersey Giobe Gas Company, to 500 lamps, between Seventy-ninth street and Harlem River, at \$20.

It is stated that a saving of \$150,000 will result from these awards for the calendar year of 1878 over that of 1877.

Bids were also opened as follows for lighting, lamps on the public parks from May I to December 31 1878:—

New York Gas Light Company, \$12 per lamp; Metro-polition Gas Light Company, \$13; New York Mutual tian Light Company, \$6 66; Harlem Gas Light Com-pany, \$13 42.

STREET WASHERS.

Commissioner of Public Works Campbell yesterday sent to the Police Board a form of permit for the use of street washers, upon the back of which is printed "No water shall be used with loss for wetting the carriage way in front of premises, under a penalty of \$5 for each offence," with a request that offenders against the provision be arrested. The Board declined to enterian the request, but promised to furnish reports of violations is proper bianks for the purpose were provided. The ordinance relating to street washers contines the use of them, in Commissioner Campbell's opinion, to the cleaning of sidewalks.

DEPATMENT OF BUILDINGS.

During the past week plans for the erection of new buildings have been filed in the Department of Build-ings, to cost in the aggregate \$325,000. Also twenty-seven plans for the alterations of buildings to cost the sum of \$51,650.

SEIZURE OF LINENS.

Eighteen cases of linens, consisting of handkerchiefs, &c., valued at about \$20,000, were taken yesterday to the Custom House. This is a portion of he stock belonging to A. Harden, importer of lineas No. 223 Church street, which was seized by the Cus ton House authorities on the charge of alleged under-valuation. The owner of the goods was required to furnish bonds to the amount of \$50,000 to abide the result of a suit, which, he being quable to furnish, led to the seizure of the above named wares and their transfer to the government custody.

IN SEARCH OF A FATHER.

A little boy who yesterday interested many persons in his story appeals for the whereabouts of his lather

Would any one give me any information of my papa? His name is George Payton. He self New York the 14th day of January for Middletown, N. Y. Any news of him would be thankfully received by his boy,

Boom G, Tribune Building, New York.

BARNEY," THE BOATMAN.

His Strange Disappearance at Length Accounted For.

A CRIME UNVEILED.

Gagged, Murdered and Sunk to the Bottom of the River.

A mystery which, since the 16th of March, has disapparently with circumstances of ruthless atrocity. pected from the facilities afforded by the water front of a great city. It will be, perhaps, best to follow the narrative from the disappearance of the victim until the waters of the Erie Basin gave up its dead yester-

Brunt street, South Brooklyn, a man named Bernard inches in height, and his only personal peculiarity leg. He followed the duplex occupation of a boatman and river "speculator," the latter pursuit implying that he boarded ships, bought old from boits and chains and the various kinds of junk and odds and ends in which ships abound, and when he had accumulated a uflicient store resold it to the wholesale dealers in such wares at a moderate profit.

Ferron's occupation necessarily brought him into contact with the worst classes, but personally he was beyond reproach. He had lived seventeen years in the neighborhood, and every one had a kindly greetstain stood against his bumble name. He had thrift, honesty and industry, and these brought a comfortahome in their train. Through fair and foul weather he followed his humble avocation, and "he as men of higher estate and ampier influ-nace. His wife was the only sharer of his

as men of higher estate and ampler influence. His wife was the only sharer of his unpretentious fortunes (he had no children), and on several occasions when fortune amiled and his balance in the savings bank warranted the extravagance he treated her to a trip to Ireland, from which country he had come when quite young. The current of their lives flowed smoothly enough, no doubt, until the morning of the 16th of March, when Mrs. Ferron went out at hall-past seven o'clock to early church, asking her husband to take charge of the house in her absence. He replied that he was going out in his boat, but that he would make matters secure before leaving, and would place the key, according to his custom, under the door mai.

Ferron went out in sess than half an hour after his wife had gone to courch, and the presumption is that he went atraight from his house to the foot of Richards atreet, where his boat was secared. At all events he was seen in his boat (an ordinary working one, nineteen lect long and painted white) a lew minutes after eight o'clock and again at ten o'clock. This was the last time he was seen allies boat half-past one o'clock, the boat was found in her place tied to the dock out not instead by a padiock as it was Ferron's custom to scoure it. A young man named Michael Shimms says that about this time, while working on Connell's dook, he saw three men in Ferron's boat rowing shoreward, but they were so lar away he would be unable to identify them. They rewed the boat, he says, to the dock, secured it to another boat which was lying thore and went off in the direction of Elizabeth street. Speculation now went to work and formulated theories. It was known that Ferron curried with him some \$45 or \$50, for it was necessary for him to have ready money to pay for his purchase, and while this hinck would lurnism a motive for long lay the other fact that it was known that Ferron curried with him some \$45 or \$50, for it was necessary for him to have ready money to pay for his purchase, and while the history ana

removal to an undertaking establishment in Hamilton avenue.

FOULLY MURDERED.

An examination of the body at once revealed the fact that the man has been foully murdered. The head, which was a snapeless mass of livid flesh, had been beaten in, a thick rope is had been stretched across the mouth and thed firmly behind the head, and secured with a stout rope around the body was a canwas bag containing exactly 100 pounds of old from. This from consisted of a heavy chain about six feet long, with sister hocks at the end, which had been evidently used as a sobstay of a ship, a piece of lighter chain, a large and small shacks, a simber dog, an frop ring with two small sinter hocks, a large plu bolt for holding the chain plates of a vessel and several smaller pieces of from. The bng which contained this variously assorted anchorage was of captag, and had borne a brand which was almost effaced. The letters "ato," as if beginning the word "store" or "stores," wore still traceable.

The theory most readily deducable from all the circumstances is that Ferron went on board a vessel, according to his custom, to purchase junk; that on displaying his money to make the necessary payment an attempt was made to rob him; tout he resisted, was immediately gaged with a rope, had bis head beaten in with a piece of fron and that the body was then sunk, weighted possibly with the very junk which he had bought. Of the identity of the body there can be no doubt, for although the face was beyond recognition the ciothes were readily identified, his wife more particularly identifying a spotted scari which he wore; also a comb that he was accustomed to carry in his pocket. As the body lay in the undertaker's establishment it presented a ghastly spoctacle, the head being completely broken in and a portion of the sked in aving failen away.

The Coroner having empanelled a jury the body was viewd, and the interment will probably take place on Sunday, in Calvary Cemetery.

will product take placet to the murder, and every one hopes that the poince will be successful in bringing the criminals to justice. Captain Reilly and his assistants are busily engaged on the case, and the Captain believes that he is in possession of a clew which will lead to the arrest of the murderers.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Judge Marshall, of Newtown, has issued a warrant for an alleged attempt to murder John Knauer, a baker, living on the Sheil road, in that village. On Tuesday night, soon after retiring to bed, Knauer was startled by the report of a pistol and the grazing of his near by a builet. A woman living in the immediate vicinity asserted that she saw Wolfe fire the shot. Wolfe, it appears, was formerly a tenant of Kunuer's, living in the same house, but was dispossessed in consequence of non-payment of frent, and ever since has held unfriencity relations with his old landlord.

A FATAL QUARREL

The Coroners' office was notified yesterday of the death of Antoine Clareloux, aged twenty-five, of No. 29 South Fifth evenue. It appears that on the 12th of last December deceased quarrelled with his neighbor, John P. Gorut, about the closing of the hall door. The former was afflicted with consumption, and he complained of the draught when the door was left open. Gorut would make on leaving the door ajar, and this led to the difficulty. In the course of the altercation Clareloox was stabled twice in the arm with an army sword. The wounds did not heal and they were very painful. Inflammation set in, and this aggravated his lung dassace, and, it is alteged, hastened his death. Coroner Ethinger was notified and he took charge of the case.

SAVED FROM SUICIDE.

Martha Lorvenstein, wite of a saloon keeper on Angelica street, West Hoboken, attempted to commit suicide on Thursday night by swallowing a doze of arsenic. Dr. De Groff, of Union Hill, was summoned to ner aid, and yesterday she was in a lair way of re-

THE "BROKEN BANKER'S" CASE

The case of destitution of the family of the brokes The case of destitution of the family of the broker, banker, mentioned in the Harath lately, is indeed worthy of the immediate assistance of those who are in more fortunate circumstances. I ascertained that neither lather, mother, nor child had had anything but a little cry bread to eat for several days; also that they had now no place to sleep. I relieved them tamporarily, but hope those who are able will quickly send money or groceries to your care for their relief. Stranges.

CORONERS' CASES.

Edward Valentine, aged fifty, of Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday at No. 91 Bowery.

John Schueler, aged nity, a gold refiner, whose place of business is at No. 17 John street, was taken suddenly sick yesterday at Hester and Allen streets, He was removed to the Tenth precinct station, where

he died.
Owen Graham, while intoxicated, fell overbeard from a boat at the foot of West Thirty-seventh street.
His body was taken to the Morgue.
L. Geldberger died suddenly yesterday at No. 282
Broome street.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

COFFIN—MILLE.—On Wednesday evening, April 24, by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., GEORGE C., COFFIN, formerly of Glen's Falls, N. Y., to Mart H., daughter of the late N. Shelton Mills.

COOPER, MARNOR.—On Wednesday evening, April 24, 1878, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. George E Reed, J. William Cooper to Nerties, daughter of George Marinor, Esq., all of Brooklyn. Man Francisco papers please copy.

Hawe.—Tinn'sox.—On Tuesday, April 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Fitspatrick, Marthew Hawe, Jr. and Ada Timpson, daughter of William A. Timpson, of Forduam, N. Y.

MATCHETT CRAMICE.—On Thursday, April 25, at 274 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Goyn Taimage, D. D., James J. Matchetts to Nelmin C. Rearick, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

Shoffmil—Lockrow.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Thursday, April 25, by the Rev. J. F. Eider, D. D., Robert W. Shoffell to Fannie A., daughter of the late Van Buren Lockrow, M. D.

ACKERSON.—On Friday, April 26, RUTHERFORD B., only and of J. H. and Mima Ackerson, aged 19 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral on Sunday, at two P. M., from 742 Washington St.
ALEXANDER —April 24, JOHN ANDERW ALEXANDER, aged 22 years, only son of Mary J. and stepsön of B. F. Mullen.

Services at the residence of the method of the stepson of B.

aged 22 years, only son of Mary J. and stepsön of B. F. Mulien.
Services at the residence of his mother, Blackwell's Island, on Saturday, April 27. at eleven o'clock 'A. M. Relatives and irieuds are invited. A boat will leave 52d st., East River, at ten o'clock. The remains will arrive at 33d st., East River, at one o'cleck. Thence to Greenwood Cemetery.

Armstrong. On Wednesday, 24th inst., Mrs. Barriff H. Armstrong, widow of the late Robert L. Armstrong, in the 82d year of herase.

The friends of the lamily are respectfully invited to attend her funoral, from the residence of her sociniaw, William S. Livingston, No. 113 East 17th st., thing (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock.

Avery.—At the Samaritan Home for the Aged, 414 West 22d st., on April 25, William D. Avery, 83 years of age.

of uge.

Funeral from the Home on the 26th lust., at two
P. M.

Funeral from the Home on the 26th lust., at two P. M.

BARTON.—On Thursday, April 25, Bridger Barton, the beloved wife of Michael Barton, a native of Doneral, county Cork, Ireland, aged 52 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, of Christopher st., on Sunday aftersoon, at heli-past one o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Christophers.—On Thursday, April 25, Charles Christophers, aged 33.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 25th inst., at half-past two P. M., from 1,066 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

Cholits.—Suddenly, yesterday morning, at Gold Hill, Nevada, Clarksoo V. Crolius, son of Sebastian and Eliza Crolius.

Ellas.—Funeral services of Harrt R. Ellas will take place at residence of parents, 336 East 15th st., at eleven o'clock A. M. this day. Relatives and friend are respectfully invited to attend.

Evants.—On Friddy, April 26, at Washington, D. C., William Evants, son of Hon, William M. Evarts, aged 27 years, late of Chins.

Funeral at Windsor, Vt. on Monday, the 26th inst., at three o'clock.

Frich.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Grozog

27 years, inte of China.

Funerai at Windsor, Vt. on Monday, the 20th inst., at three o'clock.

Frech.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Grober Washington, inlant son of John J. and Cathering Freen, age: 2 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, April 28, from 621 24 av., at one P. M.

Girand.—At her late residence, 109 East 20th St., on Wednesday morning, April 24, Elizaberr N., reliet of the late Paul T. Girand, of this city.

Her friends and those of her son-in-law, Edward M. Ingoidsby, are requested to attend her funeral services, at St. Stepnen's Church, East 28th st. of Grots.—At New Brighton, S. L., Thurdsy, April 25, Frenerick R. Grotz, in the 69th year of his sec. Funeral services on Saturday, the 27th last., at a quarter to ten o'clock A. M., at Christ Church, New Brighton, Boat leaves Whitehall at, at a 4. M.

Henners, —On Thursday, April 25, Mangarry Menners, from her late rendence, 10 Battery place, on Sunday, April 23, at two P. M. Hoora.—Thursday, April 25, atter a long illness, Johanna, the beloved wite of Patrick Hogan, age 72 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late rendence, 10 Battery place, on Sunday, April 25, at two o'clock F. M., from her late residence, 177 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, April 28, at two o'clock F. M., from her late residence, 177 years.

fully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, April 28, at two o'clock I'. M., from her late residence, 177 Front st., Brooslyn.

HOTMER.—On Thursday, 25th inst., AMELIA D. C.

HOTMER.—On Thursday, 17 from the residence of invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Sunday atternoon, April 28, at half-past one o'clock.

JONES.—At Phinadelphia, April 26, KITIE W. JOHES, wite of Win. P. Jones, of States Island, anughter of the late D. Pritchard, M. D., Connecticut, aged 21 years.

wile of Win. P. Jones, of States Lelsand, anughter of the late D. Pritchard, M. D., Connecticut, aged 21 years.

KAYANAGH.—On Thursday morning, April 29, Erg. Emily KAYANAGH.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her breakerin-law, John Hickson, 100 Camberland st., Breeslyn, on Sunday, 28th, at two P. M.

KINGSLAND.—At Franklin, N. J., on Friday, 38th inst., Josape Kingsland, Sr., aged 83.

Leany.—ou Wednesday, April 24, at the residence of his mother, 90 5th av., of pneumonia, George Leav.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the thurch of St. Francis Xaguer, 16th at., between 5th and 6th avs. this (Saurffay) morning, at tea o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

Mincho.—April 25, 1878, Carollar Mincho, widow of Acolph Mincho, in the 70th year of her age.

Rolatives and friends and also the congregation of Rodoll Sholom are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, April 25, at line A. M., at the late residence, 704 5th st.

PATTERSON.—On Friday morning, at half-past five o'clock, William J. Patterson, to his 35th year.

The friends of the family, also Crescent Lodge, 402, F. and A. M., are cordisily invited to attend the laboral, from the residence of his brother-in-i.w, 752 3d av., on Monday morning, April 29, at nine o'enock.

N. B.—The remains will be taken by the 11 o'elock train on the Hudson River Railroad to Mattenwan for interment.

ROBESSON.—Suddenly, on Friday, the 26th, Sylvester and Rebecca A. Robesson, aged 2 years, 9 months and 27 days.

Funeral will take place from residence of his perents.

ROBESSON.—Suddenly, on Friend TER S., youngest son of Sylvester and Rebosca A. Robesson, aged 9 years, 9 months and 27 days. Robesson, aged 9 years, 9 months and 27 days. 780 treens with take place from residence of his parents, 785 treens and acquaintances are respectfully invited to

Friends and acquantances are respectfully invited to attend.

RYAN.—On Friday, the 26th lust, Margaret, wife of John Ryan, aged 35.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 339 East 30th st., on Sunday, the 25th inst., at one F. M. The relatives and friends of the lamily are invited to attend.

SARGEANT.—At Yonkers, 25th inst., from congestion of the lungs, William Sargeant, aged 71, late of Spuyten Duyvii.

Funeral on Sunday, at two o'clock, from St. John's Church, Yonkers. Carriages will be at the depot on arrival of the one o'clock train from 30th st. Friends of the lamily are invited to attend without further notice.

of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Sixyras.—On Thursday, 25th inst. Edward Siryras, in the 44th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the leneral, which will take place from his late residence, 665 Lorimer at., Greenpoint, on Sunday, at two P. M.

Notice.—The members of Hancock Lodge, No. 49, L. O. C., will meet at lodge room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sunday, April 28, at twelve o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, P. G., E. F. E. Sievera, By order

MOIRIS BLOUH, N. G.

EMIL KRATHCHMANN, Secretary.

Members of sister lodges are cordially invited to attend.

THURSTON.—April 25, EDDAR M. TRURSTON, 202 Rutledge at., Brooklyn, E. D., aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Simpson Methodiat Episcopal Church, corner Willoughoy and Clairmont ava., Brooklyn, at lour o'clock P. M., on Sanday, April 28, Trass.—In Brooklyn, on Weunesday, April 28, Trass.—In Brooklyn, on Weunesday, April 28, Trass.—In Brooklyn, on Weunesday, April 24, 1876, Sarali S., widow of Captain B. I. H. Trask, in the 71st year of her age.

Foueral from her late residence, 147 Fort Greene

TRANK.—In Brocklyn, on Westlorday, April 24, 1876, Sarah S., widow of Captain B. I. H. Trask, in the Tles year of her age.
Four-rai from her late residence, 147 Fort Greene place, on Saturday, the 27th, at two P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.
Van Voorhis,—On Friday morning, Mrs. Maria Van Voorhis, widow of Robert Van Voorhis, in the 79th year of her age.
Relatives and iriends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 164 Fridakina av., Brooklyn, on Monoay next, at two P. Maria Vanstaffe,—On Friday, the 26th inst., at half-past nine A. M., at his residence, West leip, L. L., Dr. Alfred Wadstaff, in the 75th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereniter.
Whitpield,—On Thuraday, April 26, at midaght, John W. Whitpield, of the firm of Waitfeld, Powers & Co., aged 45 years.
Reintives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Dr. Chapin's Church, 45th st. and 6th av., on Sunday. 28th link., at one o'clock preclass. It is kindly requested that ac flow, are be sent.